

Will Ear-Mark Motor Revenues For Roads

MANY QUEER FIRES OCCURRED DURING 1946

Birds And Civil War Strapped
 Fire in Tracy Hotel, a Times Square building, was as big as a bonfire.

NEW YORK—1946 was a year of queer fires as well as big ones. In Manhattan, a square packed up a lighted cigarette and carried it to her room. The next morning, sparks from the pipe set fire to a cigarette.

In New Jersey, a pigeon set a coal stove on fire by burning a school. Sparks from a workman's lamp set fire to a building. In New York, a man set fire to a building by lighting a cigarette.

Marquette, Mo., flames ignited a blaze in a rooming house. In New York, a man set fire to a building by lighting a cigarette.

Speaking of women lighting matches, a building here, a Times Square fire department went out to fight a six-story warehouse blaze. The fire trucks had to stop for a slow-moving freight train. The warehouse burned down.

Also happening was the fire that broke out in an Oklahoma office building one day. It did little damage except to the dignity of 10 fire insurance companies, an underwriter's assistant, and an insurance broker, who as tenants were smacked out of the building.

In Proport, N.Y., a tramp who took the night in a rooming house set fire to a building. In New York, a man set fire to a building by lighting a cigarette.

In Texas, another arson suspect complained of a wire back in his room and asked for a turpentine rag. A prankster told him to use it. The man set fire to a building.

Also, a man set fire to a building by lighting a cigarette. In New York, a man set fire to a building by lighting a cigarette.

There can be just about everywhere, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compiled the statistics, warns that you never see a fire for the first time. It is always there, waiting to happen.

Dislikes Fuss
 Hero of Naval Battle Said Wants To Be Left Alone

Goring-on-Thames population 1,500, is content to hide its hero, the man who won the battle of Britain in 1940.

Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, commander of the first Home Fleet, died in December, 1939, of a heart attack. He was 60 years old.

Now he has left the sea. And public opinion has not even mentioned "River Plate."

Harwood of the "Plata" had no dread—the speech he may have to make at the Friends of Uruguay Society anniversary lunch in London.

The Daily Graphic reporter could get him to talk about the battle of Britain.

"I want to sink into obscurity," he said. "The Government told the whole story in a two-pronged attack."

The reporter told Henry Harwood, the blacksmith on "When the River Plate" was in a fix, and asked: "Does he never mention the River Plate?"

"No," said Harwood, and got on with his work.

MALACIA CURE 99 PER CENT. EFFECTIVE
 MELBOURNE—The new British medicine has cured more than 99 per cent of malacia cases treated in the State of Victoria, it was reported.

Of 1,172 cases treated, malacia cured in only 12 or 13 of 100 per cent. Similar figures were obtained after other cases.

Malacia was discovered in Britain and spread to Australia through the work of the war.

POWER RESTORED IN HAMILTON AREA—Efforts of a half-dozen men of the 'ray' kept gangs of the light to restore power after transmission lines broke in southern Ontario's recent storm, succeeded in sending 20,000 men back to work in Hamilton. The men scaled icy towers 200 feet high to cut the 'ray' lines from the peak of

each as lightning arched. The lines, encrusted with ice, had sagged and smashed against the 400-foot-tall towers, cutting off the flow of electric power. Repair crew members are W. Ferguson, Brantford, Ont., and J. A. Leman, Hamilton.

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Automatic Disc Announces Time

The most-dreaded man on the New York telephone is Meridian. He is the man who tells you the time.

The process is simple. Day and night there is an operator at a special desk who is on duty for two half-hour periods. The first of her hours is spent at the ordinary switchboard. Twice a minute, knowing her name, and a half second before she begins her work, she picks up a special clock connected with the New York City telephone exchange.

"This is the signal it will be exactly 10:10," she says. The clock is on the line, but they work in and out of the line. The clock is on the line, but they work in and out of the line.

The British telephone, which is a different story, has a different operator. The British telephone operator is a woman who is on duty for two half-hour periods. The first of her hours is spent at the ordinary switchboard. Twice a minute, knowing her name, and a half second before she begins her work, she picks up a special clock connected with the New York City telephone exchange.

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Mad Search For 40,000 Missing Men

(By Dick Saxon in Ottawa Citizen)

As a search is making ever more known in the world of the missing men, the search for 40,000 Canadian missing men who "went missing" during the war.

Of these 40,000 men listed "missing," presumed dead, no fewer than 10,000 are Canadian. They are in unknown graves scattered across all the countries of Northwest Europe in Italy and the Balkans, and as far away as Burma. Many of them, who have never known any grave but the ground, are in a remote mountain range, or the sea.

Behind the death of this cigarette search was told by Group Captain Roger Burgess of the Royal Air Force, chief of the Missing Men and Inquiry Service for Commonwealth air forces.

Up to last July, about 8,000 missing men were known to be in the world. In the last few months, the number has increased to 40,000. However many there are, a considerable number of them are in the world.

"The search for 40,000 missing men is a task that will take years to complete," said Group Captain Burgess. "The search for 40,000 missing men is a task that will take years to complete."

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TO COMMEMORATE GRAHAM BELL ON NEW STAMP

A new Canadian four-cent stamp will be issued shortly to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Alexander Graham Bell. It was issued by the Royal Canadian Mint.

The stamp, bearing a picture of the famous inventor, was designed by the artist J. H. Munro. It was issued by the Royal Canadian Mint.

However it was learned authoritatively that the stamp was issued as planned, and that there is actually no precedent in Canadian postage regulations prohibiting a new stamp from appearing on a Canadian stamp.

It is expected the new stamp, of the same size as the present four-cent stamp, will be put in issue, will carry the name "Alexander Graham Bell" and the centenary dates 1847-1947. The red color is believed likely since colors are normally assigned according to denominations.

The new stamp will be the first commemorative stamp issued since the new issue when a stamp commemorated the centenary of the birth of Alexander Graham Bell. It was issued by the Royal Canadian Mint.

Although he came to Canada in 1870 and made his home in Brantford, Ont., with his parents, he was a Canadian citizen. He was a Canadian citizen.

His diary includes what he got the impression for the telephone. He was a Canadian citizen.

He died at Brantford on Aug. 2, 1922. He was a Canadian citizen.

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MAKE SERUM TO PROLONG LIFE SPAN TO 150 YEARS

Discovered By Russian Scientist Alexander Bogdanov

NEW YORK—A serum discovered by the Russian scientist Alexander Bogdanov, who is known for his work in the field of "eugenics," is said to be the first step toward making it possible to prolong a man's life span to 150 years.

Dr. William Mallon, head of the Longevity Research Foundation, Inc., in New York, said that the serum, which he called "eugenics serum," is said to be the first step toward making it possible to prolong a man's life span to 150 years.

Dr. Bogdanov believed man should live to the age of 150 if he used the serum. He said that the serum, which he called "eugenics serum," is said to be the first step toward making it possible to prolong a man's life span to 150 years.

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